

THE DAILY NEWS

VOL. IX. NO. 34

RALEIGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 5, 1876.

PRICE: FIVE CENTS.

FERTILE FERTILIZER CO.

CELEBRATED



Undoubtedly the Very Best Fertilizer In Use.

Farmers who have used it for the past three years still STICK TO IT, and will no

say other. Think of it,

900 TONS SOLD ALREADY THIS SEASON.

We guarantee every sack to be the

GENUINE STAR

that we sell.

NO ADULTERATION. No one finds fault with it, except dealers in other FERTILIZERS who do not, nor can they sell one tenth of their QUANOS where

THE STAR

is offered. PRICE 400 LBS. COTTON on time, or \$4,000 CASH.

FOR SALE BY

A. C. SANDERS & CO.

THE SOUTHERN UNDERWRITER'S ASSOCIATION.

HOME OFFICE

R A L E I G H , N . C .

CASH CAPITAL, \$150,000.

ARMSTEAD JONES, PRESIDENT, G. W. BLACKNALL, TREASURER.

R. W. BEST, SECRETARY.

This company insures against Loss or Damage by Fire on

REASONABLE TERMS.

STATEMENT OF CONDITION, MARCH 15th, 1876.

LOANS ON MORTGAGE, (first liens) \$109,666.10

COUNTY BONDS, (Market Value) 27,100.00

CITY BONDS, (Market Value) 8,200.00

CASH ON HAND IN BANKS 19,154.00

TOTAL ASSETS \$155,000.00

This is the largest amount ever held in the State, and the management of active North Carolinians. The capital is well invested in the State, and all earnings of the Company will be kept at home. Live, Active, Re-

lent, and energetic men wanted in every part of the state. Address the secretary.

R. F. JONES & CO.

10-14½ Wholesale Liquor Dealers, Wilmington street, Raleigh, N. C.

RHODES' SUPER PHOSPHATE.

We are now selling RHODES' STANDARD AMMONIATED SUPER PHOSPHATE.

Prepared Expressly for Cotton!

This fertilizer has given the greatest satisfaction to all who have used it, not only as a grower of cotton, but as a PERMANENT IMPROVER OF THE SOIL. It is an article high in percentage of the most valuable fertilizing ingredients, which are known to all agriculturists. We will send you samples of our product to the following parties who have used this fertilizer: R. J. Ivey, Raleigh; W. G. Richardson, New Bern; F. C. Christian, Raleigh; P. Fully, Wakefield; A. B. Ward, Barnett; W. H. Bailey, Mr. J. R. Williams, and others. Cotton growers will be sure to purchase their Guano. Also keep on hand a full line of GROCERIES and LIQUORS.

JONES & CO., Wholesale Liquor Dealers, Wilmington street, Raleigh, N. C.

EUREKA! EUREKA! EUREKA!!!

Having made arrangements to handle this well-known and reliable Fertilizer I take pleasure in announcing to the Farmers generally that I can supply their demands and after this date.

THE EUREKA GUANO.

is a standard fertilizer and has been used by the Farmers of this section for several years, and has given universal satisfaction. It is well adapted to Cotton, Corn, Wheat, Tobacco, and in fact all crops.

I am prepared to fill orders in any quantity at the very low price of \$4.00 Cash per ton, or \$50.00 payable first November, without interest, or \$50.00 middling Cotton, deliverable November 1st, 1876. All farmers who have used it will testify to its merits.

A. A. THOMPSON, Agent.

Martin street, Raleigh, N. C.

LIQUORS.

C. A. KRAUST.

Fresco and Sign Painter.

Shop back of Williams & Haywood's Drug Store.

DRY GOODS.

TO PURCHASERS OF

DRY GOODS.

KRANTHALAH.

We have just opened the most attractive stock of Spring Goods ever offered in this market and at much lower prices.

We have a handsome line of Dress Goods consisting of:

MODACORD LUTINGS, BLACK GRENADE,

PLAIN PLAIN MOHARS, PLAIN PLAIN DONGES,

MANCHESTER ALPACAS, JAPANESE SILKS,

MANCHESTER ALPACAS, HIMALAYAN LUTINGS,

BLAKE ALPACAS, &c. &c.

DYED GOODS.

No. 3 Franklin Place, Main Street.

Z. W. GILL.

THE BEST MEDICINAL

WEAT, CHAMOMILE, SWEET MARIGOLD, WHITE AND COLORED,

WATERCRESS, J. B. BROWN & CO., BALTIMORE.

W. M. CUPCHURCH, N. C., AUGUST 27th, 1875.

W. M.

THE DAILY NEWS
The Official Organ of the City.

WEDNESDAY.....APRIL 5, 1876.
JOHN D. CAMERON.....Editor
THE RALEIGH NEWS,
PUBLISHED
IN THE NEWS BUILDING,
No. 5, Martin Street.

TERMS:

ADVERTISING RATES.—Per square (ten lines) Nonpareil first insertion \$1.00; each subsequent insertion 50 cents. No advertisement inserted for less than \$1.00. Contracts for advertisements of any space or time can be made at the News counting-rooms.

CONTRACTORS will positively not be allowed to exceed their space, or advertise other than their legitimate business, except by paying specially for the same.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.—One year, \$5.00; six months, \$3.00; three months, \$2.00. Weekly, one year, \$1.00; six months, 75 cents. Invariably in advance.

THE DAILY NEWS is the largest daily newspaper in the State—the only paper in Raleigh that receives the Telegraphic Reports, and the leading advertising medium in North Carolina.

THE WEEKLY NEWS is the cheapest paper published in North Carolina. It contains 40 columns of plain printed news from every section of the country, and is edited with special reference to the farmer and industrial classes of the country.

CIRCULATION.—THE DAILY NEWS has the largest daily circulation in the State, and over double the circulation of any other daily in Raleigh.

The combined circulation of the Daily and Weekly News is nearly 5,000, and reaches more readers than any other paper in North Carolina.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.—We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

DISTRICT CONVENTION.

A Convention of the Democratic-Conservative voters of the Fourth Congressional District will be held in the city of Raleigh on Tuesday the 13th day of June next, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Congress and a Presidential Elector, and selecting two delegates to the St. Louis Convention. A full attendance is earnestly desired. Each county will be entitled to one vote for every one hundred votes and fractional part over fifty given for Merrimon in 1872.

By order of the District Executive Committee.

H. A. LONDON, JR.,
Chairman.

March 31st, 1876.
Papers in the District will please copy.

HARMONY AT THE CENTRE.

We wish again to call the attention of the public and the press to the fact that the News promptly published the resolutions of the Democratic Executive Committee calling for harmony between the News and *Sentinel*, and expressed its willingness and desire to obey the resolutions if permitted. It has reiterated that wish.

Our exchanges seem with recommendations. Frequent communications offer their suggestions, and by the time the convention is held, the party will have been put in possession of the names and merits of the candidates.

A writer from Newbern suggests the name of the Hon. Geo. Davis, of Wilmington. The suggestion is a natural one, for there are few gentlemen in the State of purer character, loftier intellect, greater acquirements or distinguished service. Yet without wishing to chill the zeal of our correspondent, we have good reason to know, that under no circumstances would Mr. Davis consent to be a candidate. Still Mr. Davis is free to change his determination and yield to the wishes of his friends; and then, no stronger name will be presented to the convention.

The Tar River *Beacon* strongly advocates the name of the Hon. T. J. Jarvis, and his many distinguished services and his admirable career in the Legislature and in the Convention ensure him an amount of consideration which well justifies the ardor of the *Beacon*. Mr. Jarvis would go into the convention with a formidable strength.

Of Hon. Z. V. Vance it is safe to say there has been a more general expression of preference than towards any other name to be presented. And we think it most probable that if brought before the convention, opposition to his name would be merely nominal.

Public opinion is becoming active on this question, and we have therefore merely alluded to the forms into which it begins to shape itself.

and strength to the carpet-bag adventurers by securing absolute immunities for the blacks. Under the shadow of the enforcement acts, with its powers to call upon the general government whenever it found a pretext to do so, it need not to cross the Atlantic to find examples of despotism.

There is always that spirit in the Anglo Saxon which chafes under oppression until it breaks it off, and there is that inherent integrity in our Courts of justice which ultimately cleanses themselves from any stain which attaches to the ermine. The whites of the South were once prostrate. They are free again.

The Supreme Court of the United States once willingly recorded the edicts of a semi-imperial government. That tribunal is again erect, and again confronts unblenchingly the frown of an impious ruler. They recur again to those eternal fountains of truth and justice, and draw fresh inspiration from their pure waters. And with the Supreme Court again pure, its judgment clear and its decisions impartial, creatures like Ames must retire as the owls from the light of the sun.

Ames and Bullock, Clayton and Holden have all gone down before the wrath of the people justified by the returned virtue and independence of the judiciary. Ames probably is no worse than the rest, but his downfall is conspicuous, because it leaves the people of Mississippi thoroughly and absolutely free.

CANDIDATES.

It is the good fortune of the Democratic party that its fecundity of great names will give it a large field of choice, and that out of the field of choice any one selected would be popular with the people with a strength sufficient to secure an election. It is this very large number of eligible men that constitutes the embarrassment.

Whom to choose, is the great difficulty. When chosen all difficulties vanish. For it is the equal good fortune of the party, that among the many names presented who have the greatest show of strength, there is none of that lively jealousy which would operate against the idea of the most cordial co-operation. We believe all will bow gracefully to the will of the convention, and all will go to work together to secure a Democratic victory.

Perhaps our dispatches in this paper will give full solution to the problem.

and laudable self respect in its relations with the representation of the State in the National Councils. It has put its best men forward to sustain the honor of the State, man elevated in intellect and incorruptible in character. And so the Democracy went into this campaign, conscious of deserving well of the people, and appealing to a record without a stain.

Connecticut, unlike New Hampshire, appears to view the ballot as something that represents principles. It is not made an open subject of a traffic without shame. Men do not stand at street corners with open palm eager for the purchase money to be paid to their manhood.

And such results as these mean something. A Republican success might mean that the State, notwithstanding the manifold subjects of reprobation, still endorses the National Administration as the safest custodian of the abstract principles of the Republican party. Democratic success will mean that the administration is thoroughly repudiated, and that Connecticut leads the way in the restoration of national honor and honesty. In this respect it would be immensely important, for the result of the late election in New Hampshire seemed to indicate that the sense of honor was dead, and that the seeds of corruption had permeated the whole mass. Under the appalling revelations of official corruption, the wide ramifications of the whiskey ring, supported at

with richly concerns like those of Cook and Clews. But that might be excused, as so much of what Grant has done is excused from day to day on the theory that it was an "error of judgment," a desire to aid the party and "help" a few good fellows who wanted to be "bankers." But nothing can excuse that through millions of a half bad money into the mire of "Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co." after it was known that the head of the concern died in Philadelphia, and that no life was left in its "English limb."

The Belknap business was scandalous in every way, but we seriously question whether the vulgar and shameless greed of Belknap, who did not hesitate to rob the poor soldiers of their savings for shamed and base money, is in itself as grave as what now stands proven against the secretary of the navy and the president on no less evidence than the letters and dispatches of Mr. Robeson.

The Indianapolis *Journal* which is understood to reflect Senator Morton's opinions, says that public opinion favors the repeal of the re-umption act, not as a means of inflation, but as a means of getting rid of possibly resume specie payments on the 1st January, 1879, and it is worse than idle to make the attempt or to persist in the promise. It says that sensible men of both parties favor the repeal of the resumption clause of the act and a bill authorizing free national banking and the issue of a new four or a four and a half per centum bond into which greenbacks may be funded. Such a bill it predicts will be passed at the present session of Congress.

The Gubernatorial chair is well worthy the ambition of any man. It is the recognized reward of talent, of character and of service. It is the giddy pinnacle of State aspiration which he statesman is entitled to aim to reach. It is therefore not surprising that numbers strive to climb, or that partial friends put them toward as competitors in the race. But "as many run, but one wins the prize," so in this race there is but one to be chosen for the contest.

Our exchanges seem with recommendations. Frequent communications offer their suggestions, and by the time the convention is held, the party will have been put in possession of the names and merits of the candidates.

A writer from Newbern suggests the name of the Hon. Geo. Davis, of Wilmington. The suggestion is a natural one, for there are few gentlemen in the State of purer character, loftier intellect, greater acquirements or distinguished service. Yet without wishing to chill the zeal of our correspondent, we have good reason to know, that under no circumstances would Mr. Davis consent to be a candidate. Still Mr. Davis is free to change his determination and yield to the wishes of his friends; and then, no stronger name will be presented to the convention.

The Tar River *Beacon* strongly advocates the name of the Hon. T. J. Jarvis, and his many distinguished services and his admirable career in the Legislature and in the Convention ensure him an amount of consideration which well justifies the ardor of the *Beacon*. Mr. Jarvis would go into the convention with a formidable strength.

Of Hon. Z. V. Vance it is safe to say there has been a more general expression of preference than towards any other name to be presented. And we think it most probable that if brought before the convention, opposition to his name would be merely nominal.

Public opinion is becoming active on this question, and we have therefore merely alluded to the forms into which it begins to shape itself.

THE CONNECTICUT ELECTION.

At the time of writing, complete returns have not been received. Yet it can hardly be said that the result is in doubt. The Democrats have without doubt elected their Governor, and they have made gains in the Legislature.

The Democracy, since it has had full possession of power in Connecticut has been illustrated by superior sagacity and public virtue. It has done nothing that could work a forfeiture of the trust reposed. It has not, as in New Hampshire so shaped its policy or abused its power as to make it a matter of indifference whether Democrat or Republican administered State affairs. All its acts have been wise, sagacious and pure. And it has maintained a most

of "crushing." Robeson, who is liberal in dealing with other folk's money, four days later—that is to say, on September 22, 1873—directed the navy department to send a million and a half dollars to Cooke's house. The objections of the treasury were overruled by the President, for Robeson telegraphs: "Have seen your President, and by his direction will draw for a million dollars to-morrow." The money was drawn. It was sent to Cooke's London concern. But even this credit could not save it. The firm has gone into bankruptcy, and the government has to rely upon some very doubtful securities for the recovery of the advances thus made, in spite of the treasury, as now appears, and by his direction the order of the payment was issued under the advice of his secretary of the navy.

How much the government will lose by this transaction we cannot say. Robeson's list of claims is not encouraging. He has some railroad iron, a decree of court making him a creditor, and "forty-five thousand dollar bonds of the St. Joe & Denver Railroad." The idea of a pension to the navy, finding a way on a wildcat security like "St. Joe & Denver railroad" would be amusing if it were not too mournful as showing the recklessness and profligate manner in which the credit of the government had been used for the personal and private aggrandizement. We really cannot see the shadow of an explanation for this transaction. It was bad enough to have been compelled to draw on a bank account for a sum of money, but to do so with richly concerns like those of Cook and Clews. But that might be excused, as so much of what Grant has done is excused from day to day on the theory that it was an "error of judgment," a desire to aid the party and "help" a few good fellows who wanted to be "bankers." But nothing can excuse that through millions of a half bad money into the mire of "Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co." after it was known that the head of the concern died in Philadelphia, and that no life was left in its "English limb."

The Belknap business was scandalous in every way, but we seriously question whether the vulgar and shameless greed of Belknap, who did not hesitate to rob the poor soldiers of their savings for shamed and base money, is in itself as grave as what now stands proven against the secretary of the navy and the president on no less evidence than the letters and dispatches of Mr. Robeson.

The Indianapolis *Journal* which is understood to reflect Senator Morton's opinions, says that public opinion favors the repeal of the re-umption act, not as a means of inflation, but as a means of getting rid of possibly resume specie payments on the 1st January, 1879, and it is worse than idle to make the attempt or to persist in the promise. It says that sensible men of both parties favor the repeal of the resumption clause of the act and a bill authorizing free national banking and the issue of a new four or a four and a half per centum bond into which greenbacks may be funded. Such a bill it predicts will be passed at the present session of Congress.

The Gubernatorial chair is well worthy the ambition of any man. It is the recognized reward of talent, of character and of service. It is the giddy pinnacle of State aspiration which he statesman is entitled to aim to reach. It is therefore not surprising that numbers strive to climb, or that partial friends put them toward as competitors in the race. But "as many run, but one wins the prize," so in this race there is but one to be chosen for the contest.

Our exchanges seem with recommendations. Frequent communications offer their suggestions, and by the time the convention is held, the party will have been put in possession of the names and merits of the candidates.

A writer from Newbern suggests the name of the Hon. Geo. Davis, of Wilmington. The suggestion is a natural one, for there are few gentlemen in the State of purer character, loftier intellect, greater acquirements or distinguished service. Yet without wishing to chill the zeal of our correspondent, we have good reason to know, that under no circumstances would Mr. Davis consent to be a candidate. Still Mr. Davis is free to change his determination and yield to the wishes of his friends; and then, no stronger name will be presented to the convention.

The Tar River *Beacon* strongly advocates the name of the Hon. T. J. Jarvis, and his many distinguished services and his admirable career in the Legislature and in the Convention ensure him an amount of consideration which well justifies the ardor of the *Beacon*. Mr. Jarvis would go into the convention with a formidable strength.

Of Hon. Z. V. Vance it is safe to say there has been a more general expression of preference than towards any other name to be presented. And we think it most probable that if brought before the convention, opposition to his name would be merely nominal.

Public opinion is becoming active on this question, and we have therefore merely alluded to the forms into which it begins to shape itself.

WHERE IS THIS TO END?

We have tried to be on good terms with the government at Washington to do justice to the men in authority and not to be carried away by the tempest of defamation which in our wild inconsiderate way we are apt to invoke on the heads of all public men who do not happen to agree with us in politics.

But upon what ground can we explain these painful revelations about the navy department? We have evidence, official and direct from the records of the department that it was always friendly in its financial ways, which will adduce many ways of doing the war, when, as far as possible, we have tried to be on good terms with the government at Washington to do justice to the men in authority and not to be carried away by the tempest of defamation which in our wild inconsiderate way we are apt to invoke on the heads of all public men who do not happen to agree with us in politics.

But upon what ground can we explain these painful revelations about the navy department? We have evidence, official and direct from the records of the department that it was always friendly in its financial ways, which will adduce many ways of doing the war, when, as far as possible, we have tried to be on good terms with the government at Washington to do justice to the men in authority and not to be carried away by the tempest of defamation which in our wild inconsiderate way we are apt to invoke on the heads of all public men who do not happen to agree with us in politics.

But upon what ground can we explain these painful revelations about the navy department? We have evidence, official and direct from the records of the department that it was always friendly in its financial ways, which will adduce many ways of doing the war, when, as far as possible, we have tried to be on good terms with the government at Washington to do justice to the men in authority and not to be carried away by the tempest of defamation which in our wild inconsiderate way we are apt to invoke on the heads of all public men who do not happen to agree with us in politics.

But upon what ground can we explain these painful revelations about the navy department? We have evidence, official and direct from the records of the department that it was always friendly in its financial ways, which will adduce many ways of doing the war, when, as far as possible, we have tried to be on good terms with the government at Washington to do justice to the men in authority and not to be carried away by the tempest of defamation which in our wild inconsiderate way we are apt to invoke on the heads of all public men who do not happen to agree with us in politics.

But upon what ground can we explain these painful revelations about the navy department? We have evidence, official and direct from the records of the department that it was always friendly in its financial ways, which will adduce many ways of doing the war, when, as far as possible, we have tried to be on good terms with the government at Washington to do justice to the men in authority and not to be carried away by the tempest of defamation which in our wild inconsiderate way we are apt to invoke on the heads of all public men who do not happen to agree with us in politics.

But upon what ground can we explain these painful revelations about the navy department? We have evidence, official and direct from the records of the department that it was always friendly in its financial ways, which will adduce many ways of doing the war, when, as far as possible, we have tried to be on good terms with the government at Washington to do justice to the men in authority and not to be carried away by the tempest of defamation which in our wild inconsiderate way we are apt to invoke on the heads of all public men who do not happen to agree with us in politics.

But upon what ground can we explain these painful revelations about the navy department? We have evidence, official and direct from the records of the department that it was always friendly in its financial ways, which will adduce many ways of doing the war, when, as far as possible, we have tried to be on good terms with the government at Washington to do justice to the men in authority and not to be carried away by the tempest of defamation which in our wild inconsiderate way we are apt to invoke on the heads of all public men who do not happen to agree with us in politics.

But upon what ground can we explain these painful revelations about the navy department? We have evidence, official and direct from the records of the department that it was always friendly in its financial ways, which will adduce many ways of doing the war, when, as far as possible, we have tried to be on good terms with the government at Washington to do justice to the men in authority and not to be carried away by the tempest of defamation which in our wild inconsiderate way we are apt to invoke on the heads of all public men who do not happen to agree with us in politics.

But upon what ground can we explain these painful revelations about the navy department? We have evidence, official and direct from the records of the department that it was always friendly in its financial ways, which will adduce many ways of doing the war, when, as far as possible, we have tried to be on good terms with the government at Washington to do justice to the men in authority and not to be carried away by the tempest of defamation which in our wild inconsiderate way we are apt to invoke on the heads of all public men who do not happen to agree with us in politics.

But upon what ground can we explain these painful revelations about the navy department? We have evidence, official and direct from the records of the department that it was always friendly in its financial ways, which will adduce many ways of doing the war, when, as far as possible, we have tried to be on good terms with the government at Washington to do justice to the men in authority and not to be carried away by the tempest of defamation which in our wild inconsiderate way we are apt to invoke on the heads of all public men who do not happen to agree with us in politics.

But upon what ground can we explain these painful revelations about the navy department? We have evidence, official and direct from the records of the department that it was always friendly in its financial ways, which will adduce many ways of doing the war, when, as far as possible, we have tried to be on good terms with the government at Washington to do justice to the men in authority and not to be carried away by the tempest of defamation which in our wild inconsiderate way we are apt to invoke on the heads of all public men who do not happen to agree with us in politics.

But upon what ground can we explain these painful revelations about the navy department? We have evidence, official and direct from the records of the department that it was always friendly in its financial ways, which will adduce many ways of doing the war, when, as far as possible, we have tried to be on good terms with the government at Washington to do justice to the men in authority and not to be carried away by the tempest of defamation which in our wild inconsiderate way we are apt to invoke on the heads of all public men who do not happen to agree with us in politics.

But upon what ground can we explain these painful revelations about the navy department? We have evidence, official and direct from the records of the department that it was always friendly in its financial ways, which will adduce many ways of doing the war, when, as far as possible, we have tried to be on good terms with the government at Washington to do justice to the men in authority and not to be carried away by the tempest of defamation which in our wild inconsiderate way we are apt to invoke on the heads of all public men who do not happen to agree with us in politics.

But upon what ground can we explain these painful revelations about the navy department? We have evidence, official and direct from the records of the department that it was always friendly in its financial ways, which will adduce many ways of doing the war, when, as far as possible, we have tried to be on good terms with the government at Washington to do justice to

THE DAILY NEWS.

WEDNESDAY APRIL 5, 1876.

GEN. DIX ON CHURCH TAXATION

A spirited protest against such a step—a tax on the worship of God.

In a letter in the Albany Journal General Dix says: I was surprised to learn that the taxation of church edifices had been seriously and even earnestly advocated by the Committee of Ways and Means in the Assembly. It is virtually a proposition to impose a tax on the worship of Almighty God unless it is rendered in the temple, or in some building which is set apart for that purpose. No one objects to the taxation of church property devoted to secular uses. It is the imposition of taxes on houses of worship that is so objectionable as a profanation of that which should be held sacred. It is difficult to conceive that the proposition could have had its origin in any other breast than one uninterested in all church organizations, or one in whom the love of money, or the predominant passion, if those who have set foot in this movement, who have more money, let them tax their sum, their tobacco, their pictures, fast horses, game dogs, liquor-saloons, dance-houses, clubs, theatres, diamonds, equipages—everything, in short, which ministers to their pleasures, their tastes, and their sensual indulgencies. Nay, let them tax their seminaries of learning, their institutions of education, their schools, and even the grounds in which the unconsecrated bones of their ancestors repose, rather than invade with arbitrary exactions the edifices dedicated to the worship of Almighty God and to the teaching of our duty to Him and to our neighbors.

Some of the abettors of this movement have had the magnanimity to let us understand that they are ready to compromise with the Sovereign Ruler, who will make reasonable concessions. They will allow \$1,000 of value of each of His churches to be exempt from taxation, and only exact of Him payment on the residue. They may, perhaps, go so far as to allow Him \$2,000—as much as would cost a well-to-do farmer to house his horses and his horned cattle. There is a degree of subtlety in this condescension which beggars all comment, and it deserves the highest honor given to the Almighty by rendering His home in buildings no better than bars and out-houses, no matter how abundant the pecuniary means of the worshippers, and who attach no more sanctity to one class of these edifices than to the other, it would be equally fruitless and humiliing to hold any parley or conference. In manifold instances both in the Old and New Testaments the house of worship is called the house of God, and it is always named with appropriate expressions of reverence.

The universal heart responds to this designation: and no matter how humble the edifice consecrated to His service, all men who within its hallowed walls feel more sensibly than they do amid the turmoil of the outer world that they are in the presence of the Omnipotent being, by whom all creation is controlled, and that by ignoring Him they renounce all hope of a higher state of existence.

The scheme should be repudiated and denounced in all its parts. One can hardly debate it without a feeling of abasement. It is not a subject for human logic. It is not a problem of profit and loss, to be argued by religious obligation on one side and financial interest on the other. It is a question of instinct of infinite reverence of the consciousness which every mind imperviously by the suggestions of worldly science, has of its own immeasurable inferiority to the Sovereign Ruler of the universe and of the homage it owes Him as its creator and redeemer.

There is something revolting to the moral sense, in its normal state in the idea of making a mercenary price for an edifice consecrated to His service.

It seems to me that this whole movement is calculated to create in the breast of reflecting persons a feeling of profound sorrow and unmitigated disgust. The proper mode of treating it is to scour it out of the committee rooms, legislative halls, and social circles, which it has defiled by its presence. To give it any countenance would be to furnish new ground for the national reproach to often cast upon us, that the smallest dollar is the chief object of our adoration.

Mississippi.

FEED STORES.

M E A L AND C O R N !

Always on hand, and for sale by the quantity as cheap as the cheapest, and sometimes cheaper, at

S Y L V E S T E R S M I T H ' S
Feed Store, N. C. Depot.
Opposite Tickets Office.

R Y E C H O P E , B R A N & C.

Twelve thousand pounds just received, and for sale cheap at

S Y L V E S T E R S M I T H ' S
Feed Store, N. C. Depot.

C O W F E E D !

Our Cow Feed cannot be beaten at 13cts per pound.

S Y L V E S T E R S M I T H .

Feed Store, N. C. Depot.

F O D D E R A N D H A Y !

Prime N. C. Hay from \$1.00 to \$1.15. Fedder \$1.25 by the ton.

S Y L V E S T E R S M I T H ,

Feed Store, N. C. Depot.

400 SACKS FLOUR!

Put up in 1/2, 1/4 and 1/2 barrels, especially for the trade, or sale cheap at

S Y L V E S T E R S M I T H ,

Feed Store, N. C. Depot.

L O T T E R I E S .

Make Your Fortune.

G R A N D G O L D E N D R A W I N G

O F T H E

L O U I S I A N A

S T A T E L O T T E R Y

(Incorporated 1858.)

Takes Place April 29th, 1876

A T N E W O R L D

P O S I T I V E LY N O P O S T P O N E M E N T

P O S I T I V E LY N O S C A L I N G .

C a p i t a l P r i z e \$ 1 0 0 , 0 0 0

3,580 Prizes, amounting to \$362,500

A L L P A I D I N G O L D .

One Prize to Every Six Tickets.

Only 2,000 Tickets at \$50 Each

U n i t e d S t a t e s C u r r e n c y .

T E N T H A N D T W E N T H E R C O U P I N G S I N P R O P O R T I O N .

L I S T O F P R I Z E S :

One Capital Prize \$100,000

1 Prize 20,000

2 Prizes at \$5,000

3 Prizes at \$2,500

4 Prizes at \$1,250

5 Prizes at \$625

129 Prizes at \$100

200 Prizes at \$50

Prizes in all, amounting to \$362,500

Prizes to be sold by all regularly appointed agents, and by the

Louisiana State Lottery.

P. O. Box 62, N. C.

R I C H M O N D .

S T . J A M E S H O T E L .

12th, opposite Bank St. and Capitol Square.

R I C H M O N D , V I R G I N I A .

T . W . H E N N I G E R , Proprietor.

It seems to me that this whole

movement is calculated to create in

the breast of reflecting persons a

feeling of profound sorrow and unmitigated disgust.

The proper mode of treating it is to

scoot it out of the committee rooms,

legislative halls, and social circles,

which it has defiled by its presence.

To the end, for the impeachment, he

would have gone on until January,

1876. His political career has come

to an end, for in the present situation

of the republican party even Butler

and Grant will find it beyond their

power to indemnify this carpet-bagger

with a postmastership or a con-

sulate abroad.

The state of Mississippi has now

completely passed out of radical

control, in fact, and the recent re-

action with the members of the

impeachment. And resigned his

office after the trials of impeach-

ment had been withdrawn. The

resignation is of course tantamount

to a confession of guilt, and the moral

as well as the practical object of the

proceedings has been secured. The

adventurer who has been removed

from the executive chair had never

been a bona fide citizen of the state,

but for the impeachment, he would

have been gone on until January,

1876. His political career has come

to an end, for in the present situation

of the republican party even Butler

and Grant will find it beyond their

power to indemnify this carpet-bagger

with a postmastership or a con-

sulate abroad.

The state of Mississippi has now

completely passed out of radical

control, in fact, and the recent re-

action with the members of the

impeachment. And resigned his

office after the trials of impeach-

ment had been withdrawn. The

resignation is of course tantamount

to a confession of guilt, and the moral

as well as the practical object of the

proceedings has been secured. The

adventurer who has been removed

from the executive chair had never

been a bona fide citizen of the state,

but for the impeachment, he would

have been gone on until January,

1876. His political career has come

to an end, for in the present situation

of the republican party even Butler

and Grant will find it beyond their

power to indemnify this carpet-bagger

with a postmastership or a con-

sulate abroad.

The state of Mississippi has now

completely passed out of radical

control, in fact, and the recent re-

action with the members of the

impeachment. And resigned his

office after the trials of impeach-

ment had been withdrawn. The

resignation is of course tantamount

to a confession of guilt, and the moral

as well as the practical object of the

proceedings has been secured. The

adventurer who has been removed

from the executive chair had never

been a bona fide citizen of the state,

but for the impeachment, he would

have been gone on until January,

1876. His political career has come

to an end, for in the present situation

of the republican party even Butler

and Grant will find it beyond their

power to indemnify this carpet-bagger

with a postmastership or a con-

sulate abroad.

The state of Mississippi has now

completely passed out of radical

control, in fact, and the recent re-

action with the members of the

impeachment. And resigned his

office after the trials of impeach-

